COMMANDERS DIGEST

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HALL OF HEROES—These giant-sized replicas of (l to r) the Army, Navy and Air Force versions of the Medal of Honor are a feature of the newly-dedicated "Hall of Heroes" in the Pentagon. Also included in the Hall are individual nameplates for each Medal of Honor recipient since the award's inception in 1862.

General Counsel Outlines Rules On Military Political Activity

The General Counsel, legal authority for the Department of Defense, has provided answers for some of the questions that may arise in this election year concerning a serviceman's status relative to political campaigns and running for a public office. Local legal offices should be contacted for guidance.

The term "serviceman" refers to officers and enlisted personnel.

Under certain circumstances a serviceman can accept nomination for public office and may campaign—subject to the regulations of his Military Department and local election laws.

As for Civil Service employees, most policies dealing with elected offices and campaign participation are covered in Civil Service Commission regulations and provisions of the Hatch Act.

Regarding the military, the circumstances whereby a serviceman can "run" for a Government office depends on status—Regular Component or Reserve Forces.

A member of a Regular Component, while on active duty, may accept a nomination for public office, provided such nomination is tendered (offered) without direct or indirect activity or solicitation on his part. He may then file such evidence of his candidacy as is required by local law.

However, a member of the Reserve Forces, while on active duty, may become a candidate for election to public office without the tender (offer) of nomination. Other steps are the same as for a member of a Regular Component.

Should a serviceman be elected to certain Federal or State offices he may be permitted to be discharged,

(Continued on Page 7)

President Presents 4 Medals of Honor To Vietnam Heroes

President Johnson awarded the Medal of Honor to a member of each of the four military services May 14, during ceremonies marking the dedication of the "Hall of Heroes" in the Pentagon.

It was the first time that representatives from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force received the nation's highest combat award during a single ceremony.

Awarded the Medal of Honor were Army Sp5 Charles C. Hagemeister, Marine Sgt. Richard A. Pittman, Navy BM1 James E. Williams and Air Force Capt. Gerald O. Young.

"They will place their names now in a new Hall of Heroes, created here in the Pentagon as a memorial to all who have earned their country's highest award for courage in combat," said President Johnson.

"In that Hall, which we open here today," said the Commander-in-Chief, a noble muster rings out, calling: 'Valour—in the service of our country.' And—from every hour of America's needs, from every crisis of America's history—the answering call comes back: 'Here, sir . . . here, sir.'"

Construction on the Hall of Heroes began in September 1967 after former Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara approved an idea put forth through the Defense Department's employee suggestion program by Lt. Col. Harvey M. Ladd, then with the Office, Chief of Information, Department of the Army. Col. Ladd is now assigned to the Director of Defense Information, Office, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs.

Adm. Lemos Testifies on Pacific Island Trust Territories

RAdm. William E. Lemos told members of the Senate Subcommittee on Territories May 8, that the Department of Defense supports Joint Senate Resolution 106 and Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands are important to this country's national security.

Testifying in support of the resolution regarding future political status of the islands, the Director, East Asia and Pacific Region, Office of the Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) said, "the islands provide a potential for meeting a wide range of possible military requirements that could develop under various contingencies."

Adm. Lemos explained that the islands are strategically located and could provide useful bases in support of military operations. They provide valuable facilities for weapons testing.

The admiral added, "Our continuing strategic requirements in the Pacific and our need to further develop U.S. missile capabilities will make the TTPI increasingly valuable to U.S. security interests in the area."

He talked of the Islands of Micronesia, noting "The islands are a natural backup to our forward bases in East Asia."

RAdm. William E. Lemos

Adm. Lemos explained that the islands cover a vast area in a central portion of the Pacific Ocean which lies astride or adjacent to this country's line of communication to important allies and valuable bases in the Western Pacific.

"Our major commitments in Asia and our deployments in the Western Pacific make it important that these islands be denied to potential enemies. The lessons of the Pacific War are clear on this point," the admiral said.

He said islands of the TTPI also support facilities that have direct and positive utility in terms of U.S. military operational requirements. He listed: communications stations, navigation aids, storage areas, active air and harbor facilities, test sites for operational and developmental type missiles, and critical studies and tests in support of the ballistic missile defense program.

Adm. Lemos concluded, "The Department of Defense believes it is in the vital interests of the United States to continue to implement political economic and social programs which will provide the peoples of these islands with an opportunity to develop a way of life which would act as an incentive to identify their desires and aspirations with ours. We believe such actions would create an environment in which the Micronesians and the U.S. could work together toward mutually acceptable goals."

VA Releases Statistics on 1966 GI Bill Training

Nearly three quarters of a million eligible veterans and servicemen have entered school or training under the Veterans' Readjustment Benefits Act of 1966.

The program has been in operation less than two years.

Popularly known as the "Post-Korea" or "Third Generation G.I. Bill," the 1966 Act grants veterans with at least 181 days of military service (part of which was after Jan. 31, 1955) up to 36 months of education and training benefits.

Vietnam era veterans—those with at least 181 days of service, part of which was after Aug. 4, 1964—and active duty military personnel with at least two years of service are included.

VA said, at the end of March nearly two-thirds — or approximately 283,000—of the Third Generation G.I. Bill beneficiaries on school of training rolls were taking college level courses. This compared to about 51 percent who entered college training under the Korean Conflict G.I. Bill. Less than 30 percent pursued college level courses under the World War II G.I. Bill.

Also at the end of March, 155,000 veterans and servicemen entered in below-college-level training.

Additions were made to the Third Generation G.I. Bill in October 1967. They included on-the-job, flight and cooperative farm training. Also, a provision to permit veterans to complete high school while receiving educational assistance allowances from VA, without having any of their entitlement to college level training reduced.

In only six months, between last October and the end of March 1968, more than 9,000 veterans had entered training to complete high school or college qualifying courses.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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First 6,000 Arrive In Germany-to-U.S. Troop Redeployment

The first 6,000 of an estimated 33,000 military personnel scheduled to redeploy to the United States from Europe have arrived at their U.S. installations, the Defense Department has announced.

Part of the planned redeployment of U.S. forces from the Federal Republic of Germany to the United States, the 6,000 men were accompanied by some 2,000 dependents, DOD officials said.

The move is designed to improve the balance of payments situation while "meeting the U.S.-NATO commitment," and is expected to result in an annual savings of about $75 million after initial one-time moving costs, according to Defense officials.

An estimated 27,000 additional military personnel and 13,000 dependents are programmed for redeployment to the U.S. by Sept. 30, officials added.

Military forces and aircraft redeployed to the U.S. will return annually to Germany for training exercises and will remain under the operational control of the Commander-in-Chief, Europe. The personnel, both Army and Air Force, remain committed to NATO and will be promptly returned to Europe, if needed, DOD officials said.

Defense officials said there will be a reduction of some 5,500 civilian jobs, most of which are manned by foreign nationals, which will further contribute to the annual dollar savings.

The redeployment movements were announced last year following consultations with the NATO Defense Planning Committee in December 1967. The plan calls for two infantry brigades of the 24th Infantry Division to rotate on a six-month basis with the third brigade which remained in Germany.

MINI-GUN BRIEFING—Lt. Col. James M. Dixon (kneeling), commander, 40th Air Rescue and Recovery Sq., shows Secretary of the Air Force Harold Brown (left) and Lt. Gen. Joseph R. Holzapple, director of research and development, Hq. USAF, the elevation level of the mini-gun mounted in the bay of an HH-53B "Jolly Green Giant" helicopter. Preparing to brief the Vietnam visitors is pararescueman Sgt. Thomas R. Pope.

Army Sets 'Limited' Leave Policy On CONUS-to-Overseas Transfers

A "limited" Army leave policy went into effect May 1, setting a "maximum" of 30 days authorized leave if on Permanent Change of Station (PCS) between CONUS and overseas theaters.

Also, personnel stationed in Vietnam and Korea and transferred to other Pacific sub-commands will be authorized 30 days leave in PCS orders.

The 30 day policy also applies to inter-theater transfers from Europe, Panama Canal Zone, and Alaska to U.S. Army, Pacific, short tour areas and from U.S. Army, Pacific short tour areas to other theaters.

A maximum of 30 days has been set for emergency leaves, ordinary leave for compassionate reasons or reenlistment leave.

Army said any leave taken for PCS within the same command in CONUS or overseas will be charged to the losing organization where the leave has been earned, and number of days determined by commander of the unit departing. No leave will be charged by the change of station orders and upon completion of leave the individual will comply with orders.

Exceptions to the limited number of days include:

- Extensions of leave or exceptions may be authorized by the losing commander in individual cases based on justified circumstances.
- Members assigned to units scheduled for overseas deployment will be granted leave in accordance with the individual's desires and the deploying unit's requirements with decision resting with the deploying unit commander.

Army said commanders have been instructed to insure that all personnel are given the opportunity to take maximum amount of leave authorized and are encouraged to take leave between PCS moves.

MESSAGE TO AFRICA*

The goals of the new Africa and those of the United States are the same—independence for nations, peace, freedom for all peoples to seek ways to fulfill the promise of a better life.

This was the message that Vice President Humphrey delivered personally to the heads of nine African nations he visited, and to the leaders of the new countries assembled in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

The summary of his address on these goals and the growing partnership of the United States and African nations is presented below.

This is my first real visit to Africa. As any newcomer, I am deeply impressed . . . by your determination to secure freedom, justice, and human dignity for every African.

In America we know that freedom, justice, and human dignity must still be secured for some of our citizens. And in parts of Africa—in even greater proportion—we know that the same is true.

Let it be clear where America stands.

- Segregation: We oppose it.
- Discrimination: We oppose it.
- Exploitation: We oppose it.
- Social injustice: We oppose it.
- Self-determination: We support it.
- Territorial integrity: We support it.
- National Independence: We support it.
- Majority rule—one man, one vote: We support it.
- Human brotherhood and equality of opportunity for every man, woman and child: We are committed to it—in America, in Africa, and around the world.

I bring this message to Africa as a representative of a nation and a people who feel they are your natural partners, who have no colonial memories or ambitions, and who share your purposes and goals.

The time is not long past when the fate of this continent was decided in distant places. There were those, both in Africa and abroad, who said that Africans were not capable of charting their own destiny. But the facts betell the lie. Those doubts have been dramatically disproved.

To those who even today try to preserve the colonial past, I say: You tragically misread the will and determination of Africans everywhere. You misread history and fail to understand the future.

To those who still believe that small minorities can indefinitely hold domination over large majorities, I say: You ignore the most vital and inevitable movement of our time—self-determination.

I have met with determined [African] leaders who know that social and economic progress will come slowly but who are nevertheless ready to sacrifice for it—to bring to their countries programs of health, of education, of rural development, to build with such practical things as rural roads and water systems.

Africa's Priceless Assets

You face many grave problems. But you also possess many priceless assets.

Most parts of Africa are not yet caught up in the population explosion that holds back progress in other parts of the world. You still have time to bring your food supply and human resources into balance.

Beyond this, Africa has potential for enormous agricultural productivity. With foresight and management, with research and modern techniques, you can both lift your own people and help fill the desperate food shortage that threatens others around the world.

Africa, perhaps more than any other continent, can find a bright future in agriculture.

This does not mean, of course, that Africans should remain "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The right industrial opportunities also lie open to you.

You have raw materials, hydroelectric power, and growing numbers of trained engineers, technicians, and workers.

With careful planning, and with the creation of large-scale markets through regional cooperation, you can look forward to healthy growth in industry and trade.

One of the lessons of recent history has been that both markets and economic units must be large enough to permit economic diversification, competitiveness, and full employment.

In America we are fortunate to have such a ready-made large-scale economic unit.

For those who fear some loss of national sovereignty in regional cooperation, I would point out that the greatest loss of sovereignty comes when a nation's people are impoverished, unable to find work, and unable to generate the economic power which must lie at the heart of independent nationhood.

We support the Economic Commission for Africa.

We are encouraged by the work of the young, vital African Development Bank, and we are looking for new ways to help the Bank's special fund.

We are heartened by the East African Community and its promise of growth.

We firmly support, too, the Organization of African Unity.

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* *Excerpts from an address by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey at Africa Hall, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, in January 1968.*

Ghana's Leader, General Ankrah, and the Vice President

Concept of African Solidarity

The concept of African solidarity deserves and will receive the support of the American people.

It is a concept which strives toward human and social betterment, replacing violence and dissension with brotherhood and peace.

It is a concept which binds men together rather than driving them apart, a concept which respects individual human rights, as well as the unique cultural and ethnic traditions of Africa's many peoples.

It is present whenever African nations work together on development of transport, river basins, or common markets. . . .

The concept of African unity is surely the only sane path toward peace and justice in a world where mankind possesses the capacity for self-annihilation.

Yet . . . we can never rest until human as well as economic rights are fully realized.

Nowhere are these rights more challenged than today in southern Africa.

The case of South West Africa is but one case in point. But it contains all the elements of tragedy which characterize this situation.

My Government, through all legal and practical means, has tried—both alone and together with other members of the United Nations—to persuade South Africa to change her policies and practices with respect to South West Africa.

We shall persist in these efforts.

We have supported majority rule, human rights, and self-determination throughout the world. We will not abandon them in the southern sixth of Africa. That commitment dictated our response when a white minority regime seized power in Rhodesia. We strongly condemned that action, refused to recognize the regime, and joined with others in the imposition of voluntary economic sanctions.

When stronger measures were required, we gave full support to the U.N. policy of mandatory economic sanctions against the illegal regime. . . .

The Promise of America

I said at the beginning that we in America see ourselves as your natural partners.

We, like you, have always sought a world of peace in which we could develop and mature in our own way. We borrowed freely from the experience of other nations. We resented interference and resisted alien doctrines long before they were served up under the now tattered and discredited banner of "wars of national liberation."

To this very day we are determined to fulfill for every American the promises of our Declaration of Independence: the inalienable rights of "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

Our revolution is a continuing one.

We are very much part of the world revolution of rising expectations. . . .

Yes, we live in a rapidly changing world:

- a world in which colonialism has given way to national independence and self-determination;
- [a world] where men are no longer divided as exploiters and exploited but are being given the chance to prove themselves on their own merit and merit alone;
- [a world] where artificial social delineations are falling away in the face of the inescapable and clear reality that all men are created equal.

One of my favorite authors is the American writer of the 1930s, Thomas Wolfe.

Thomas Wolfe spoke out on behalf of all Americans—he spoke our thoughts and dreams—at a time when our America was filled with poverty, hopelessness, discrimination, and injustice.

> *To every man his chance [he wrote], to every man regardless of his birth, his shining golden opportunity. To every man the right to live, to work, to be himself. And to become whatever things his manhood and his vision can combine to make him.*
> *This . . . is the promise of America.*

It is a promise which one day will come true, not only in my own country but here in this continent where riches lie beneath your feet—and in every farm and village where people are determined to lift themselves.

It will come true if we determine to make it so.

I think we can and shall.

Marine Logistics Chief Discusses Corps' Future Role in Defense

The future role of the Marine Corps within the national defense structure will depend upon the effective use of the individual Marine supported by advanced combat tactics, techniques and equipment, according to Brig. Gen. George C. Axtell, Assistant Chief of Staff for Logistics.

Speaking before the American Ordnance Association in Washington, D. C., Gen. Axtell said long range plans being developed by the Marine Corps show there will be a continued need for a "man on the ground" as an instrument of U.S. national policy, "and his job will place not less, but more demands on that man as an individual. . . .

"As we see it, the role of the individual rifleman to seize and hold disputed terrain has never diminished despite the explosive technological growth that has produced fantastic weapons of war. . . ."

Among the conclusions drawn from the Marine Corps long range plan for the time frame 1985, the general said, "is that funds and talents available for research and development in that time frame can be most fruitfully employed in the accelerated development of the individual."

The development of the individual Marine is necessary to carry through advanced tactics and techniques, including "an amphibious assault capability that can apply U.S. power on any level required."

This capability, during the next two decades, Gen. Axtell said, will consist of a landing force fully V/STOL—mobile Marine air-ground teams, launched and supported from mission-designed Navy amphibious shipping, under all conditions of weather and visibility. Complementing this system will be a surface assault capability using high speed surface craft, either water or air cushion borne, able to project troops, equipment and supplies onto the beach beyond the high water line.

"These tactical landing capabilities will be brought to the objective area by, and operated from, Navy amphibious shipping which is predominantly surface. However, submersible transports will play a complementary and increasingly important role for special operational and logistic functions."

Brig. Gen. George C. Axtell, Jr.

Landing force tactical elements will receive their primary combat power from the Navy-Marine Corps developed system of employing ground, naval, and air delivered weapons in effective combination, the general said.

Among the future needs for equipment, according to Gen. Axtell, are improved passive night vision devices, sensing devises, a counter-mortar/rocket radar that will back track enemy projectiles to their source and provide instant firing data for response, mine detectors responsive to the explosive, regardless of the container, and rocket assisted projectiles for artillery weapons.

In addition, the general said, "dynamic combat situations and wide dispersal of units demand a continuous and precise location of friendly forces to allow safe employment of our weapons." To achieve this objective, he added, improved rapid target acquisition and analysis by computer assistance in fire coordination and direction are necessary.

DOD Surplus Available To 'Special Interest' Educational Activities

The Defense Department will supply educational activities of special interest to the armed services with surplus personal property under a new DOD order.

According to DOD Directive 5100.15, "the Department of Defense will make available to designated schools and organizations certain surplus personal property of the Department of Defense in order to foster and encourage the educational purposes of such activities."

Defense officials said examples of activities which will qualify for such property, "when it is available," are high school and college reserve officer training corps, military training units in high schools comparable to ROTC, National Defense Cadet Corps program schools, Naval Honor Schools, state maritime academies, and organizations which are (1) national in scope and (2) have been chartered by Congress, and (3) "whose primary purpose is to offer courses of instruction devoted to the military arts and sciences."

Under the directive, organizations that wish to receive such property and are qualified under the criteria set forth in DOD Instruction 4160.18 should make request through the individual services to which they are most closely aligned.

The requests will be forwarded to the Defense Department where the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs will determine whether the organizations meet established criteria. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Installations and Logistics will enter into an agreement with the approved educational activity, "under which that activity will receive donations of surplus personal property."

The Director of the Defense Supply Agency has been charged with the responsibility of administering the DOD donable surplus personal property program.

JCS IN SESSION—The Joint Chiefs of Staff pose at the conference table for the most recent official photograph of the group. From left to right are: Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Army Chief of Staff; Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, USA, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. John P. McConnell, Air Force Chief of Staff, and Gen. Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Air Force Academy Hosts 8th Annual Conference of Inter-American AF Chiefs

Air Force commanders from 15 Latin American countries met with U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John P. McConnell at the Air Force Academy, May 15-17, for the eighth annual Inter-American Air Force Chiefs' Conference.

Held alternately in the U.S. and Latin America, the meeting is designed to study means to increase mutual support and cooperation among the Air Forces of the Western Hemisphere.

Attending the conference were Latin American Air Force leaders from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uraguay, and Venezuela.

Prior to the conference, the Latin American commanders toured the North American Air Defense Command Combat Operations Center in the Cheyenne Mountain complex on May 14. Following the meeting, they visited Nellis Air Force Base, Nevada, to observe a tactical firepower demonstration and will complete their U.S. visit at the Special Warfare Center, Hurlburt Field, Florida on May 22.

Military Political Activity

(Continued from Page 1)

relieved from active duty, or resign, as appropriate. However, a military member generally will not be separated for the purpose of running for public office.

In reference to campaigning, a serviceman has several provisions to abide by should he desire to participate or campaign on an individual or management basis:

• The candidacy must not interfere with the performance of his military duties.

• If elected, he will not perform any duties of his public office while on active duty status.

• Under regulations of the Military Departments, a serviceman while on active duty will not use his official authority or influence for the purpose of interfering with an election or affecting the course or outcome thereof. However, such persons, while on active duty, retain the right to vote, to express their opinion privately and informally on all political subjects and candidates.

• A serviceman will not be permitted to participate in any way in political management or political campaigns. This prohibition includes, among other things, activity at political conventions or on political committees; the making of political speeches; the publication of articles; or any other public activity looking to influence an election or votes for themselves or others.

The General Counsel also spelled out conditions and rights of military members to express personal opinions on matters of national or foreign policy:

• In the absence of security or operational considerations, service members may express their views provided they do not purport to speak on behalf of the armed forces and provided their statements do not significantly prejudice important interests of the United States. Thus they are free to state their views in private conversations or even in public gatherings if there is no intimation that they are speaking in an official capacity.

• Needless to say, individual expression which encourages insubordination, disloyalty, refusal of duty and desertion cannot be tolerated and may be made the subject of disciplinary action.

The General Counsel pointed out, "Although a member may express his personal opinions about our foreign and national policy at certain times and places under certain circumstances, such expressions may not be permissible at other times and places and under other circumstances. Each case, then, must be evaluated on its own merits."

ABA President Praises Military Legal Program In Law Day Address

The president of American Bar Association told a Pentagon audience May 4, "Only a lawful society can build a better society, and never before in its eleven year history has the meaning of Law Day borne greater significance."

In his speech, Earl F. Morris praised military lawyers and the active program of preventive law conducted by the armed forces.

He said, "For 25 years, military lawyers have willingly responded to the opportunity for service in a manner which has reflected great credit on both the armed services and the legal profession; and civilian lawyers, stimulated by the activities of the ABA and state and local bar associations, have supported the program in a way that redounds to the honor of the organized bar and our calling."

Mr. Morris pointed out that in the quarter century since the legal assistance program began, it is estimated that more than 25 million servicemen and members of their families have been served at military bases worldwide and in the private law offices of civilian lawyers cooperating in the joint effort.

He said by creating and implementing the Military Legal Assistance Program, the ABA and the armed services have cooperated to protect the legal rights of the servicemen and their families.

In concluding remarks, Mr. Morris said the effort by the legal profession and the armed services to build a better society through the Military Legal Assistance Program is directly related to the work "in which we all must participate: to build a society for America based on peace and justice and the responsibility to maintain them."

ERRONEOUS FIGURE

The Hubbell Pay Report table (Chart 7, Page 7, Commanders Digest, May 11, 1968) supplied Commanders Digest contained an error. Recommended salary for W-3 should read $12,513 instead of $17,513.–AFPS.

House Amends Legislation On Reserve Medical Benefits

Legislation designed to expand and standardize medical and dental benefits for reserve forces has been amended to include dependents of reservists who die as a result of injuries or disease incurred while serving in a training status.

Endorsed by the Department of Defense in mid-March (C.D. — 3/23/68), the bill was approved by the House of Representatives May 3 and sent to the Senate for consideration.

Under the revision, dependents of a reservist who died from injuries or disease received while performing his training, regardless if the training period was for less than 30 days, would be entitled to all medical and dental care authorized by the law.

Previously, Section 1076 of title 10 of the U.S. Code established the general rule that medical and dental benefits "shall not be provided a dependent of a member of a uniformed service unless the member is on active duty for a period of more than 30 days or if such a member died while on that duty."

HEADQUARTERS VISITOR — Gen. Lyman L. Lemnitzer, USA, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, receives German Army Gen. Juergen Bennecke, Commander in Chief, Allied Forces, Central Europe, for an initial visit to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers Europe, in Belgium. Gen. Bennecke assumed his command April 1.

House Armed Services Committee hearings showed that in the case of disabling injury received during training, a reservist could be retired on physical disability and his dependents receive medicare. Further, if the reservist died as a result of that injury, his dependents would continue to receive those same medical and dental care benefits. On the other hand, under existing law, the family of a reservist killed during the same training period would not be eligible for medical care.

The bill (H.R. 14739), as originally written, provided that reservists and members of the National Guard who fall ill or are injured while serving on inactive duty training, full-time training or duty, or active duty of 30 days or less would receive substantially the same hospitalization and medical care, pay and allowances, burial and other benefits given to those personnel who are ordered to active duty for 30 days or more.

The bill would also grant personnel injured in the line of duty while proceeding to and from inactive duty training or active duty the same benefits they would receive if injured during a scheduled period of duty or training.

The bill would also provide coverage, to include separation or retirement benefits for physical disability, when personnel are injured in line of duty while:

- Proceeding directly to or from inactive duty training;
- From the time they arrive at the training site and until the training period begins;
- After the training period ends and before they begin travel home, and
- Between training periods on the same or consecutive days.

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